

大学英语文库

总主编 秦傲松



Stories of Famous Personages

高文成 主编

名人故事篇

· 初级 ·

华中科技大学出版社

名家閱讀文庫
第二輯 小說類



Stories of Famous Personages

第二輯 小說類

名人故事類



中國國際圖書貿易公司

大学英语

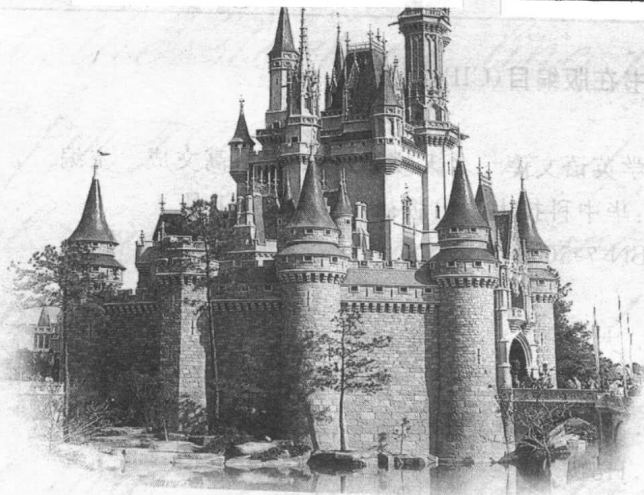
总主编 秦伟



* 2 0 5 5 0 3 2 7 6 *

H319.4

407-1



Stories of Famous Personages

名人故事篇 初级

主 编 高文成
副主编 朱汉雄
编 者 周霜艳 张丽芳
苗 林 李丽芳

550327

华中科技大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语文库 名人故事篇(初级)/高文成 主编
武汉:华中科技大学出版社, 2002年1月
ISBN 7-5609-2593-6

I. 大…

II. ①高… ②朱… ③周… ④张… ⑤苗… ⑥李…

III. 英语-注释读物

IV. H319.4

大学英语文库
名人故事篇(初级)

高文成 主编

责任编辑:梅欣君
责任校对:陈元玉

封面设计:潘群
责任监印:张正林

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87545012

录 排:华中科技大学惠友科技文印中心

印 刷:华中科技大学印刷厂

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:5.875

字数:200 000

版次:2002年1月第1版 印次:2002年1月第1次印刷

印数:1—6 000

ISBN 7-5609-2593-6/H·414

定价:8.00元

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

内 容 提 要

本书系大学英语文库系列之一《名人故事篇》(初级)。该书精选了 30 多篇现代和当代西方颇有影响的名人故事以飨读者。这些著名人物分别选自不同的领域:政治、科学、文艺、文学、体育以及商界等。他们都是各自领域里极具代表性的人物,如林肯、布什、爱因斯坦、毕加索、戴安娜、玛莉莲·梦露、朱莉娅·罗伯茨、马克·吐温、迈克尔·乔丹以及比尔·盖茨等。每一篇故事都加有简单的英语导言,部分生词有汉语注释,较难的词组以脚注的形式加以释义,同时,每篇最难的 5 个句子都配有参考译句。这样,既可以培养阅读能力,扩大知识面,又对考试有一定的帮助。本书的独到之处就在于语言地道,故事趣味性强。绝大部分材料来自因特网和其他原版刊物。当年轻人们喜爱的偶像也都基本包括在内,同时配有漂亮的插图。本书适合高中生、大学生、英语教师以及具有相应水平的其他英语爱好者。

大学英语文库编委会

总 主 编：秦傲松

副总主编：许之所 刘心全 陈玉红
徐锦芬 刘 毅

编 委：冯光华 朱汉雄 范杏丽 高文成
钟 华 吴汉梅 阙紫江 胡艳红
郭晶晶 冯学芳 樊红霞 高永刚

参加编写人员（以姓氏笔画为序）：

刘细珍	刘茜红	汪世蓉	李 婧
李 静	李 燕	李从庆	李丽芳
吴 燕	吴卫平	陈清芳	张丽芳
苗 林	罗 炜	周霜艳	翁彩虹
曹火群	彭仁忠		

前 言

1999 年 12 月颁布的《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》（以下简称新大纲）指出：“从语言学习的规律来看，英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入、尤其是大量的阅读的基础之上的。”新大纲还提出：“大学英语教学还应有助于学生开阔视野，扩大知识面，加深对世界的了解，借鉴和吸收外国文化精华，提高文化素养。”

为了贯彻新大纲的精神，全国高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会英语组于 2000 年 7 月在大连召开工作会议，重点讨论了大学英语文库建设。会议确定了大学英语文库的编写原则和编写方案，会议提出，要“加紧大学英语文库建设”。

这套大学英语文库正是在上述思想指导下组织编写的，旨在使学生——读者通过大量阅读，巩固和加深所学语言知识，扩大词汇量，增强英语语感，达到双“提高”的目的，即：既提高英语语言应用能力，又提高文化素养。

这套文库内容十分丰富。从异彩纷呈的现代社会到五光十色的现代生活，从多姿多彩的各国文化到日新月异的科技世界，这套文库都有涵盖。这些内容分属五个系列，它们是：《社会聚焦集》、《文化广角镜》、《名人故事篇》、《科技新视野》和《生活万花筒》。每个系列均按语言难易程度分为初、中、高三个级别。原则上，初级适用于大学非英语专业一年级学生，中级适用于二、三年级学生，高级适用于四年级学生和研究生。

这套文库在选材、译注、体例和编排上均独具特色，不落窠臼。其主要特点有：

1. 各系列各级选文大都摘自国外报刊和互联网，仅个别选文有少量删改。文字规范，语言鲜活，有时代特征，并充分考虑了知识性和趣味性的统一。故这套文库不仅是学习英语、

提高语言应用能力的读物，而且是涉猎世界文化、社会、生活和科技知识的园地。每篇选文长度一般控制在 700—2 000 词之内（仅数篇确因内容不忍割舍的短文不足 700 词）。为方便读者做阅读速度的自我检测，文尾标出了该文的词数。

2. 每篇选文后均附有“Sentence Translations for Reference 参考译句”，以帮助读者加深对文中的长难句及全文的理解。这种在文中择句翻译的形式与全国大学英语四、六级考试中的“英译汉”题型是一致的，因此，它还有助于提高读者的英译汉能力，有助于他们备考英译汉测试。

3. 每篇选文以《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》的词汇表为参照标准，直接在文中注出了超纲生词的词义，并且在不同文章中重复出现的生词重复注出词义。这样有利于读者打乱顺序任选文章阅读，也有利于读者加深对生词的记忆。此外，每篇选文还用脚注的形式针对有关语言难点和人物、典故进行注释，每条注释力求明快清晰、言简意赅。有的词语用了双语注释，目的是为了从各个方面来提高读者的英语应用能力。

4. 每篇选文均编撰了简明扼要的导读。读者在看到中英文对照的标题后，即可结合导读了解文章的主旨，有助于读者从语篇水平上加深对文章的理解；同时，导读还可以激发读者的兴趣，增强阅读的动力。

这套文库是华中科技大学、武汉理工大学和中国地质大学等三校联袂合作的成果。参加编写工作的有三校的老、中、青年英语教师和华中科技大学外国语言学及应用语言学专业部分硕士研究生，共计 30 多人。编写分工如下：华中科技大学负责《社会聚焦集》、《文化广角镜》和《生活万花筒》三个系列；武汉理工大学负责《名人故事篇》系列；中国地质大学负责《科技新视野》系列。

华中科技大学出版社对本文库的编写和出版给予了鼎力支持，投入了很大力量。本文库在编写过程中得到了华中科技大学

学外语系、武汉理工大学外语学院和中国地质大学外语系领导的关心、支持以及许多大学生的帮助。我们全体编写人员在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

这套文库大部分选材来源于最新的有关原版书刊和互联网，编委会谨向原文作者一并致谢。

由于校际间合作编写这样的大型文库是我们的第一次尝试，经验不足；加上水平有限，时间匆促，疏漏与错误在所难免，敬希各方读者和同行不吝赐教。

大学英语文库编委会

2001 年 10 月

CONTENTS

- 1 Bill Gates in His Boyhood
少年比尔·盖茨..... (1)
- 2 Childhood of Gandhi
甘地的童年时代..... (5)
- 3 Princess Diana
戴安娜王妃 (9)
- 4 Reagan and His Foreign Policy
里根和他的对外政策..... (14)
- 5 Madonna
麦当娜 (20)
- 6 Nixon Met Elvis
尼克松接见猫王..... (25)
- 7 Beethoven: How Was He Poisoned
贝多芬是怎样中毒的..... (29)
- 8 Elton Accuses Former Lover of Swindling
埃尔顿控告旧爱诈取钱财..... (33)
- 9 Winslet Booed at Berlin Film Festival
柏林电影节上温斯莱特赢得嘘声一片..... (37)
- 10 Presidential Campaign in the Television Age
肯尼迪与尼克松在电视时代的竞选活动..... (41)
- 11 Sorrows of the Millionaire
百万富翁的苦恼..... (45)
- 12 Bush Wins Election
胜者为王 (49)

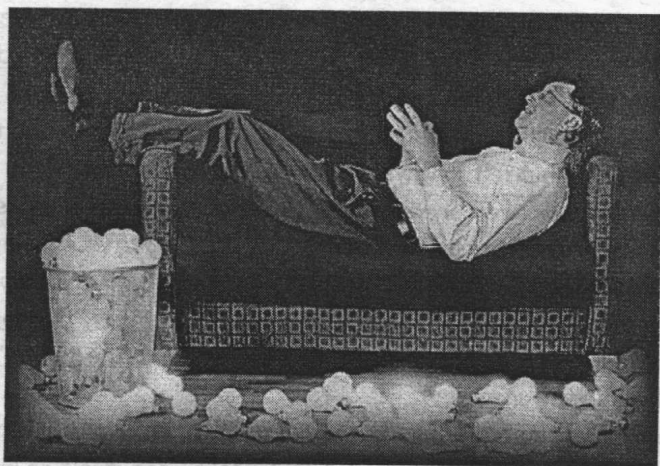
13	How Hitler Launched World War II (1)	
	希特勒是如何发动第二次世界大战的(1).....	(53)
14	How Hitler Launched World War II (2)	
	希特勒是如何发动第二次世界大战的(2).....	(58)
15	Winston Churchill	
	温斯顿·丘吉尔.....	(64)
16	Albert Einstein	
	艾伯特·爱因斯坦.....	(68)
17	Julia Roberts: She's More Than a "Pretty Woman"	
	朱丽娅不仅仅是一个“美女”.....	(73)
18	Enya	
	恩雅.....	(77)
19	Picasso: The War Years	
	战争年代的毕加索.....	(82)
20	Michael Jordan	
	迈克尔·乔丹.....	(86)
21	Albert Einstein's Long Island Summer	
	爱因斯坦夏日长岛之旅.....	(90)
22	Mark Twain (1)	
	马克·吐温(1).....	(95)
23	Mark Twain (2)	
	马克·吐温 (2).....	(98)
24	Mark Twain(3)	
	马克·吐温 (3).....	(102)
25	Churchill's Marriage, 56-year Triumph	
	丘吉尔 56 年的美满婚姻.....	(106)
26	Person of the Year: George W. Bush	
	风云人物: 乔治·布什.....	(110)

- 27 Lady Randolph in Winston's Boyhood (1)
温斯顿儿时的伦道夫夫人(1)..... (114)
- 28 Lady Randolph in Winston's Boyhood (2)
温斯顿儿时的伦道夫夫人(2)..... (119)
- 29 How Helen Keller Discovered Words
海伦·凯勒是如何识字的..... (124)
- 30 The Beatles
甲壳虫乐队..... (129)
- 31 Sexy Marilyn Monroe
性感的玛莉莲·梦露..... (134)
- 32 I Am Here Today: Charlie Chaplin
今日我在此: 查理·卓别林..... (139)
- 33 John Kennedy & His Clan
约翰·肯尼迪和他的家族..... (144)
- 34 Avant-garde Henry Ford
前卫亨利·福特..... (148)
- 35 Humorous Franklin
幽默的富兰克林..... (153)
- 36 Thomas Watson and His Career
托马斯·沃尔森和他的职业生涯..... (157)
- 37 Spin Out
延长..... (162)
- 38 Do You Know These about Abraham Lincoln(1)
你知道林肯的这些故事吗(1)..... (167)
- 39 Do You Know These about Abraham Lincoln(2)
你知道林肯的这些故事吗(2)..... (171)

1

Bill Gates in His Boyhood

少年比尔·盖茨



Bill Gates is now one of the top men in the business of computer throughout the world. However, he owned nothing when he first ran the risk of pioneering in the field of computer. He has been achieving enormously by relying on his own intelligence and courage. He showed some unusual characteristics among his peers in his childhood.

As a child—and as an adult as well—Bill was untidy. It has been said that in order to *counteract* (消除) this, Mary drew up weekly clothing plans for him. On Mondays he might go to school in blue, on Tuesdays in green, on Wednesdays in brown, on Thursdays in black, and so on. Weekend meal *schedules* (计划) might also be planned in detail. Everything had to fit in^①. Bill Gates hated wasting time, at

① fit in: 相适应, 相一致

work or during his leisure time.

Dinner table discussions in the Gate's family home were always lively and educational. "It was a rich environment (环境) in which to learn," Bill remembered.^[1]

Bill's *contemporaries* (同时代人), even at the age, recognized that he was *exceptional* (例外的). Every year, he and his friends would go to summer camp. Bill especially liked swimming and other sports. One of his summer camp friends *recalled* (回忆), "He was never a *nerd* (无用的人) or a *goof* (傻瓜) or the kind of kid you didn't want on your team."^[2] We all knew Bill was smarter than us. Even back then, when he was nine or ten years old, he talked like an adult and could express himself in ways that none of us understood."

Bill was also well ahead of his classmates in mathematics and science. He needed to go to a school that *challenged* (挑战) him. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside—an all boy's school for exceptional students. It was Seattle's most exclusive school and was noted for its rigorous academic demands, a place where "even the dumb kids were smart".^[3]

Lakeside allowed students to *pursue* (追求) their own interests, to whatever extent they wished. The school prided itself on making conditions and facilities available that would enable all its students to reach their full potential.^[4] It was the ideal environment for someone like Bill Gates.

In 1968, the school made a decision that would change thirteen-year-old Bill Gate's life and that of many of others, too.

Funds were raised, mainly by parents, that enabled the school to gain access to^① a computer — a Program Data Processor (PDP) — through a *teletype machine* (电传打字机). Type in a few *instructions* (命令) on the teletype machine and a few seconds later the PDP would type back its response. Bill Gates was immediately *hooked* (着迷) — so was his best friend at the time, Kent Evans, and another student, Paul Allen, who was two years older than Bill.

Whenever they had free time, and sometimes when they didn't

① gain access to: 使用; 接触……的机会

they would dash over to the computer room to use the machine. The students became "so single-minded that they soon overtook (赶上并超过) their teachers in knowledge about computing and got into a lot of trouble because of their obsession (痴迷)".^[5] They were *neglecting* (忽视) their other studies — every piece of work was handed in late. Classes were cut, computer time was also proving to be very expensive. Within months, the whole *budget* (预算) that had been set aside^① for the year had been used up.

At fourteen, Bill was already writing short programs for the computer to *perform* (执行). Early games programs such as Tic-Tac-Toe, or Noughts and Crosses, and Lunar Landing were written in what was to become Bill's second language, BASIC. One of the reasons Bill was so good at programming is because it is mathematical and logical. During his time at Lakeside, Bill scored a perfect eight hundred on a mathematics test. It was extremely important to him to get this grade — he had to take the test more than once in order to do it.

If Bill Gates was going to be good at something, it was essential to be the best. Bill's and Paul's fascination with computers and the business world meant that they read a great deal. Paul enjoyed magazines like Popular Electronics, while Bill read business magazines. Computer time was expensive and because both boys were *desperate* (不顾一切的) to get more time and because Bill already had an insight into what they could achieve financially, the two of them decided to set themselves up as a company: The Lakeside Programmers Group. "Let's call the real world and try to sell something to it!" Bill announced. (840 words)

① set aside: 节省或积蓄 (钱或时间)

Sentence Translations for Reference

参 考 译 句

- [1] 在盖茨家里,晚餐桌上的讨论生动活跃,富有教育意义。比尔回忆说:
“这是一个良好的学习环境。”
- [2] 他绝不是个不足挂齿或无足轻重或你不想与他为伍之人。
- [3] 它是西雅图一所最独特的学校,它以严格的课程要求而著称,在那个地方
“连哑童都很聪明”。
- [4] 这所学校以她能创造条件和提供设施使她的学生们都能充分发挥他们的潜能而骄傲。
- [5] 这些学生对于电脑知识如此专注,以致于不久便胜过师长的水平,并且由于他们的痴迷而陷入了困境。

2

Childhood of Gandhi

甘地的童年时代



In the national liberation movement, Mahatma Gandhi's noble spirit and his contribution to the independence of India won him great fame and respect of the Indian people. This passage depicts his childhood experience and his parents' influence on him.

"Why were you absent from the gymnastics class on Saturday?" asked the headmaster, as he looked severely from the attendance register to the fourteen-year-old boy, who had been brought before him.

"I was nursing my father," replied the boy, "I had no watch and the clouds deceived (欺骗) me. When I arrived all the boys had gone."

"You are lying," said the headmaster curtly.

The year was 1883. The place was Rajkot, a small princely state in Western India. Dorabji Edulji Gimi, the headmaster of the Alfred